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NO. 8
CLEFCCT RECORD
EDITORIAL
FELLOW SASQUATCH RESEARCHERS. IN THIS ISSUE YOU WILL SE
I
ARTICLES FROM
NORTH WOCOS
BILL BEAN AND
OTHER INFORM
AS IT IS
CLIFF CROOK OF BIGFOOT CENTRAL AND LYLE VANN,
A BOOK REVIEW OF BILL'S BOOK "MONSTERS OF THE
FEEL FREE TO REPORT ANY SIGHTINGS OR ANY
YOU MAY HAVE CONCERNING "BIGFOOT AS LONG
E. NOTE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM BILL KINGSLEY.
BILL GREEN CO
NEW ENGLAND BIGFOOT INFO CENTER
21 BENHAM ST. APT. F
BRISTOL, CT 06010
(203)582-752
(TO REPORT SIGHTINGS ONLY)
THANK YOU,
FROM THE EDITO
BILLY GREEN
BIGFOOT DRAWING BY:
LISA PLOCEDE OF
PRINTING SERVICES INC.
BRISTOL, CONN. 06010

[PAGE BREAK]

The Circleville heraid, Saturday, March 1 1988
Kentucky man believes
in legendary Bigfoot
(AP.
LEXINGTON, Ky.
Mention the name Bigfoot and some
people will laugh, but Boo Gardiner
sn't among them. He believe the
legendary ature exists.
He says there are probably abou:
250 of them in North Amen.

mostly in the Pacific Northw
he has never seen one.
a:
Gardiner says. however.
some members of his research team
have spotted the creature - asc
called the ye. the AD
Snowman or Sasquatch.
is not folklore. :sa :a."
CC Garner Scat: County ve
* moved task Count
something out there
the eyes of people who told him they
had seen the creature, made a
believer of Gardiner.
"It's not the lac. that you find
footprints, or har or blood. It's the
people," Gardiner said. "They know
what they sa
He has neve: 100Kec near
alleged signing in Kentucky, Du:
has been researching and auring
Bigfoot since the early 1960s.
He does not want to shoot Big00:
54: does wan: ic capture the
creature on "as a
to
ve just like me and you."
Bu: Dese
E-
amar
cre Garner a members
WANDOR
-:
::
33 LXX
27.03.
DIGTET RELURD
Hello out there fellow Big Foot researchers. In this issue you will see information about Big Foot from all across North America, from the following researchers--Tim Olson, Mark A. Hall, Rene Dahinden, Bill Brann, Sam Sherrys, and Peter Byme of the Big Foot Research Project. Also Big Foot encounters from Sharon M. Jones. If anybody has any info on Big Foot or wishes to report a sighting, contact:
Bill Green
c/o Big Foot Center
21 Benham St. Apt. F
Bristol, CT 06010
[AD] (203)-582-4752
3:00:
He said he has seen the toot
Onic Arkansas, southe
norther California and B

Columbia.
Gardiner also said he has heard
Se creature's startling, high-
pitched scream and has been cose
enough to sme!! Its "foul.
penetrating odor" more than once.
Gardiner started the North
American Sasquatch Research
Team 10 years ago. The organization
-people, many of them Vietnam
veterans and hunters like Gardiner
- has an office in Columbus with a
computer to seep track of reported
sightings of Bigfoot, Gardiner said.
His experience, and the fear in
Braz
The Excements. Forest where
Che CS. Forest Service coe:
researon, is about 50 musi
the Ohio Fever.
Gardiner saic Bigfoot signungs
had been repcricc reguy in
Vinton County.
De:no
Vinton County Sher
McClure said that there had been
such reports in the county, but that
he wasn't aware of any in several
years.
Couple flees
juvenile court
An eighteen-year-old
man and a fema
Credit Tim Olson & Humbolt Room
Cha-la
JON FRY via COUD-I
CREDIT TO BILL KINGSLEY

[PAGE BREAK]

N
ear N.E. Big Foot Center.
3-7-94
Bill Green Dir.
Thank you for your letter to me. Yes. Big Foot is 20 miles S.E. from Mollalla OR The *st time we saw our Big Foot was Memorial Day Weekend 1093. on Sat night about 00pm. We heard something in the bushes circling the camp. The next morning we ent out looking for tracks. My kids went looking first. they came running back said Mom we found a huge foot print in the mud". Boy. did they. I was (17" x 9") a real ood print. Then we got to looking and found more prints of all sizes.
We had two tents. one camper, two trucks, a truck with camper, and one car out nere. There was nine of us. Laura was behind Morris' tent and saw something big sitting

y the uprooted stump looking at her. It was about 60 ft. away. Then about 4:00 pm Ted and Mark were walking around some trees and Sharan and I were in the camper looking out the window at Mark and Ed. The trees started moving up high, and the next aung Mark and Ed were running like hell toward camp. About that time I saw a big uge thing run out of the trees and run off. About ten minutes latter I saw the big huge bung run back into the trees. it was light in color. I knew it was Big Foot.
That night my husband LeRoy went behind our tent to the rest room about 9:15 He heard somthing big in the trees, and close to him. He shined his mag light on it. was the Big Foot. It was about 50 ft. from him and brown in color. After that we all acked up and went home. We went back camping all summer. and have seen him and us eyes at night. a lot. They are there and they know us. There is a family of them Over Memorial Day weekend I end up missing two red bowls and silverware. On our Jan. 1.1004 outing to our camp my daughter was poking around in some brush and there were my bowls and silverware. They were not there all summer.
The next weekend we went camping 1-7-94; 7:05 am I was in the camper with Roy.Mark and Julee, but I was the only one up. The camper rocked real hard. I did not see anything. but that camper really rocked. There was noone up to do that but Big Foot Later that day I saw one. dark brown in color. peering at me from behind a tree. That night my husband LeRoy was by this big tree, and a Big Foot peered out from the tree at him. Then Big Foot took off. Anyway. Big Foot is out there. We are getting to ow him
Thank You
Sharon Jones
*Big Foot researchers who investigate these Big Foot encounters are Ray Crowe of Western Big Foot Society,
- Bill Green of N.E. Big Foot.
Bisfact
cience Times
The New York Times
Cave Find Shows Man
And Apes Coexisting
By MALCOLM W. BROWNE
Vietnamese and American anthropologists have discovered a jumble of fossils pointing to the likelihood that early humans and a surprisingly large number of other primate species lived in close touch with each other 250,000 years ago.
The fossils, which include at least two previously unknown species, represent a period in human history long believed by many scientists to have coincided with a major decline in the diversity of hominoids, the primate group that includes apes as well as humans. Human beings themselves were suspected of having played a role in this supposed decline by helping to drive other hominoids to extinction.
But the discovery that human be-

ings of the species Homo erectus shared late-middle Pleistocene Asia with many other hominoid species may prompt a revision of this theory.

The latest hominoid remains to come to light, consisting entirely of disembodied teeth, were excavated from Tham Khuyen cave, one of many similar caves dotting the picturesque limestone mountains of Lang Son Province in northern Vietnam, bordering southern China. Initial results of the study are described in a paper to be published this month by the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

Excavations at Tham Khuyen in the last several years were led by three Vietnamese scientists, Dr. Vu The Long and Dr. Nguyen Lan Cuong both of the Institute of Archeology in Hanoi, and Dr. Le Trung Kha of the Social Sciences Council of Ho Chi Minh City. They were joined last year in their study of the teeth by Dr. Jeffrey H. Schwartz, a professor of anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Ian Tattersall, curator of anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History.

During the trip Dr. Schwartz and Dr. Tattersall made to Vietnam, their study of the Tham Khuyen fossil teeth convinced them that the cave is a treasure chest of hominoid remains, including those of some unknown species. They intend to return to Vietnam this month to continue their investigation, which will include, they hope, a new round of excavations in the cave.

In their paper, the scientists report that although some of the fossil teeth found in the Tham Khuyen Cave are

A surprising variety of primates lived in proximity to man.

those of orangutans similar to those living today, most of the other teeth belong to a previously unknown species, similar but not identical to orangutans. Another group of ape-

like teeth, the scientists say, belongs to a completely different and unknown genus of some large hominoid. The cave also produced some teeth that have so far defied identification, as well as nine teeth from the early human species Homo erectus and three from the extinct ape Gigantopithecus blacki, which probably stood about 10 feet tall.

Anthropologists have long been tantalized by the many primate teeth discovered at sites where no fossil bones have been found. As has often happened in past studies, the scientists studying the Tham Khuyen remains are forced to extract what information they can from teeth alone.

"The reason," Dr. Tattersall said, "is that the animals whose teeth we

Continued on Page 39

Teeth Show Primates And Man Coexisted

Continued From Page B7

find did not occupy these caves the selves. They died elsewhere, and dui ing periods when water washed int the caves, it carried their teeth alon with it but unfortunately, not th bones."

In general, hominoid bones are pri served much more rarely than teed and consequently, many extinct pr mate species, including the Giganti pithecus blacki, are known only fro their teeth. Although the type, siz and diet of a long-extinct animal ca be deduced from its teeth, scientis can only speculate about the cre: ture's appearance.

Underlying Dr. Schwartz's field r search is his interest in the comple and heatedly debated evolutionar pathways that led to modern human While many scientists believe th: the closest living relative to humar is the chimpanzee. Dr. Schwartz co

tends that the orangutan may be a
even closer kin. One piece of ev
dence, he believes, is that alone of a
the primates, women and fema
orangutans lack an estrus cycle ar
are receptive to sexual activity yea
round.
Further discoveries in the lim
stone caves of Indochina, he believe
might help untangle a few of u
daunting puzzles facing anthropol
gists as they seek out man's roots.
Credit: Mark A. Hall
This is the discription of Big Foot as seen by
Sharon M. Jones on Jan. '94 at Molalla Rv. Or..

[PAGE BREAK]

Credit: Mark A. Hall
THE NEW YORK TIMES SCIENCE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1994
Legendary Giant Sloth
Sought by Scientists
In Amazon Rain Forest
By MALCOLM W. BROWNE
An American biologist and a team
of scientists, technicians and Indian
guides are preparing to penetrate the
trackless rain forest of western Bra-
zil in pursuit of a South American
counterpart of the fabled Himalayan
yeti.
The object of this quest, headed by
Dr. David C. Oren, an American orni-
thologist employed by the Brazilian
Government, is an animal Dr. Oren
believes to be a human-size ground
sloth, belonging to a family thought
by paleontologists to be long extinct.
Accounts by Indians of the Amazon
region describe the elusive animal as
terrifying and dangerous, physically
powerful and equipped with some
kind of chemical defense capable of
paralyzing opponents. Dr. Oren, a
staff scientist at the Goeldi Natural
: History Museum in Belém, Brazil,
said by telephone that he had con-
ducted more than 100 interviews in
the last nine years with Indians and
rubber tappers who told of having
had contacts with the creature.
Dr. Oren acknowledges that he has

had trouble persuading other scientists of the possibility that the creature is anything more than a local myth.
un-
Among the American biologists he has sought to interest in the search is Dr. Malcolm C. McKenna, a paleontologist at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.
Dr. McKenna is dubious.
"While there is always a chance of discovering some previously known large animal somewhere in the world, just as it is possible to discover some new island in mid-ocean," Dr. McKenna said, "the likelihood is too small to draw me away from my work here. You can't just go chasing each rumor of a sasquatch or yeti.
"On the other hand, discoveries of large new animals have sometimes surprised scientists: a large ungulate in post-war Vietnam; the okapi, discovered in Africa in 1900, a new peccary in the South American Chaco region believed to be extinct since the Pleistocene epoch. You never know.
But Dr. McKenna said it would take more than word-of-mouth accounts to convince scientists of the reality of a ground sloth living in the Amazon Basin. "I think scientists will insist on seeing at least a chunk of it," he said. "Even a photograph won't do."
Dr. Oren agrees that to convince skeptics he would have to bring the creature back, dead or alive.
"We'll be bringing tranquilizing dart guns," he said, "although it may be difficult to use them effectively.
Most Indian accounts of the creature describe it as having an extremely tough skin that cannot be easily penetrated.
"That description tallies with fossil remains of a family of extinct ground sloths known as the mylodontids," he said. "These animals had dermal os-Sicles bony arinor plating embedded in the skin.

w
Reports have long circulated about a "mapinguari," a legendary and terrifying manlike creature of the vast Amazon rain forest, but when scien-

Indians describe the elusive animal as terrifying and dangerous.

lists took an interest at all, Dr. Oren said, they tended to guess that the animal, if it existed, might be some kind of primate.

"But when I began hearing accounts of a creature with shaggy red hair, backward-turned feet and a monkeylike face, I realized that witnesses might have encountered a ground sloth, closely related to extinct giant sloths known only from their fossils."

Three families of sloths are known, and only two genuses, both of them tree dwellers, are known to have survived to the present day, Dr. Oren said. The common three-toed sloth is a lethargic creature that seems to live in slow motion, and is considered a family member of the megatheriids, known mostly from fossils.

The much rarer modern two-toed sloth, a surviving member of the megalonychid family, is less "slothful," Dr. Oren said, and can move swiftly and forcefully if threatened. The third family of sloths, the extinct, ground-dwelling mylodontids, grew to the size of large bears and were apparently very active.

The mapinguari, as Indians call the' supposed forest creature, is appar-

Continued on Page B9

J

Giant Sloth

Continued From Page B5

ently smaller than fossil members of the family, standing only about six feet tall when walking on its hind feet, "but weighing some 500 pounds, and 'with jaws and feet powerful enough to rip palm trees apart. The creature is said to subsist largely on palm hearts

" and other vegetable delicacies of the rain forest.

The mapinguari is also described a's having a thunderous voice that can sound quite human, and that has deceived human visitors to its habitat into thinking that another human was nearby.

Agreement on Appearance

Purported sightings of the creatures over a wide area generally agree on its appearance, Dr. Oren said, including descriptions of a ridge of manelike fur along the animal's neck and back.

"The Indians are very frightened of it. but some of them are anxious to capture one to prove to outsiders that it exists," Dr. Oren said. "Ten of pedition."

these Indians will accompany our ex-

Provided Dr. Oren and his group Is Sought

obtain necessary government permits in time, they hope to set out during the first week of March, and expect to remain in the rain forest for about a month. To reach the interior of the State of Acre near the point where the frontiers of Brazil meet those of Peru and Bolivia - one of the regions where sightings have been reported the group will travel to an Indian village, then up-river by boat, and then by foot, at least two days' march into the trackless forest. The creature is apparently never sighted along waterways where there is human habitation, but only in the depths of the forest.

A major motive for the search, Dr. Oren said, is to demonstrate that a large number of species in the Amazon Basin remain unknown to science but are nevertheless worthy of protection and conservation.

"My whole reason for being in the Amazon as a scientist," Dr. Oren said, "is to survey its enormous variety of species. If this ground sloth exists, it may be the largest land mammal in South America, and yet it

is still unknown to science. If we find
it, we will have proof that there are
vast biological riches here that still
await discovery.
I
'KILLER KRANTZ 'MISUNDERSTOOD'
A 6 The Seille Times
Friday, March 4, 1988
Now our sasquatches can breathe easier
Don Hannula/Times editorial columnist
A chill wind belied the heat Krantz has fell
ince he was quoted as saying he wanted to kill
asasquatch for science. By his own admission,
he is known as "a sasquatch nut."
Washington State Uni-
IN THE knoll atop the
versity campus, light-
hall bounced off the historic
and picturesque Bryan Clock
Tower early yesterday, then
professor Grover Krantz ln-
blue skies, as anthropology
pave way to cloud-dotted
But Krantz believes the legendary manlike
Bant apes are out there somewhere, heyond
the rolling wheat fields. He has believed that
bored in his office nearby. It
for two decades.
pht
Now the associate professor says he was
interview with The Associated Press. He says
Strangely, Krantz never asked for a correction.
"It wouldn't do any good," he says. Of course it
either misquoted or misunderstood in an
he never intended to shoot a sasquatch.
Pos
"I'm not prepared to shoot one," he told me.
"I don't even own a gun. I'm not attempting to
asquatch when the snow melts. He plans to use
kill one. I'm trying to find one." He says his
an ultralight helicopter and an infrared device.
All this, of course, presupposes that the
plan is to look for the body of a deceased
Sasquatch actually exists.
Seven years ago, I concluded in this space
That is a big presupposition, regardless of
huge footprints, and even an alleged filming of
years of reported sightings, plaster casts of
Fureka, Calif., creekbed in 1967. Many scien-
one by the late Roger Patterson along a
tists not Krantz - believe the Patterson
sasquatch was a fake, someone in a well-

designed monkey suit.
Himalayan counterpart, the yeti, a.k.a. the
that the sasquatch, a.k.n. Bigfoot, and its
abominable snowman, have produced what
should be known as: THE ABOMINABLE
SNOW.JOB.
Sasquatch hucksters abound. You wouldn't
Don't get me wrong. I'm not bad-mouthing
want to buy a used car from most of them.
legend. But let it be lore. Even if they exist,
Sasquatches. I love a mystery. It's a lovely
they aren't bothering anyone.
The worst that is sald about sasquatches --
reported from 7 up to 11 feet in height and
Grover Krantz
UMO ■ 1,uop 1,
gun.'
weighing anywhere from 1X) to 1,000 pounds -
class of people. A Tacoma youth who claimed
reported sighting in 1976 slandered a whole
is that they stink. Horribly. In fact, one
to have confronted a sasquatch in Yakima
County said it "smelled like loggers' socks."
Credit: Rene Dahinden
One of the oldest ploys in sasquatchery is
believe in sasquatches react sharply with: "No;"
the death threat. People who have no reason to
no, don't kill them."
The sasquatch legend is fanned every
predictable as the coming of baseball or the
year as spring approaches. It is almost as
first camellia blossoms.
In the spring of 1984, Mark E. Keller of
Arcala, Calif., said he was hended north with a
.338 Winchester magnum rifle equipped with a
Smith & Wesson MK 700 Startron night-vision
telescopic sight to kill a sasquatch.
Krantz at that time said the death mission
was proper. Keller quickly faded from the
news, heading back to his post office job in
Eureka. His sasquatch bag limit was zilch.
very precisely as saying: "If at all possible we
The widely circulated AP story that
focused new attention on Krautz quoted him
will kill it and bring back as much of it as we
can."
That's pretty precise.
"If I said something similar, the 'we' would
advocate killing not me," Krantz said. Huh?
Trying to pin down Krantz is a little like
trying to frisk a seal. Sometimes all you get is
have been in the context of others who

wet hands.
"I've always said that if killing is the only
proper," Krantz continued. "But I don't think
way to prove their existence, it would be
It's the only way."
He said that while he didn't ask the AP for a
correction, he explained to the WSU adminis-
tration that he isn't embarking on a killer
mission.
public image when Krantz makes the news with
The administration gets antsy about its
his sasquatch sidelight all done on his own
time and not sopping up WSU money.
dabbling in sasquatch em think I'm crazy,"
What do his colleagues think of his
"More than half of
he said.
he pleasantly replied. "In fact, I may
be one of the sanest people involved in this."
"Are you?," I asked kindly.
"No,"
5.

[PAGE BREAK]

A20C
THE AMAZON
The Vancouver Sun, Friday. February 11, 1994
Zoologists
tracking
legendary
giant sloth
MARTIN WALKER
The Guardian
ord.
Credit: Rene Dahinden
Credit: Tim Olson & Humbolt Room
HUMB. CO. COLLECTION
B16FOOT-1967
LIBRARY. CAL STATE U HUMBOLDT
Friday, November 24, 1967--Page 7
Challenge! Expedition Bigfoot
A simple wooden sign is staked into the lawn in front of a white two-storied house at 1352 H. Street in Arcata, Calif. The sign reads, HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION BIGFOOT, and it bears an arrow pointing the way toward a cottage at the rear of the house.
Knocking at the door of the unpretentious cottage, armed with previous knowledge about Bigfoot, one recalls words (was it Hemingway?) about young men seeing visions and old men dreaming dreams. And the thought takes on the shape of truth after talking with the sandy-haired, tall young man in his early twenties named Jim McClarin.
It isn't there at first sight. It comes in the process of getting acquainted,

for McClarin says little about himself. But one finds after a time that in him is the wonderfully alive and rare quality belonging to the human spirit, the ability to transform visions into realities-a thing made of such stuff as faith in the self, faith in one's own ideas, and faith in the fact that it's worth it to venture on in spite of odds.

That Jim McClarin has the courage to act on the strength of his convictions is clear. For in effect, by organizing an expedition to track down in a humane manner, America's legendary "giant of the northwest", the huge, hairy, smelly, fear-instilling man-like creature called Bigfoot, McClarin is really saying, "It should be dome, I can do it, I will do it!"

What are the first steps that are necessary in turning an eleven-year old vision into a valuable reality? Those who are fireside philosophers, who view the perspectives of human life from the comfort of an arm-chair may have a portion of the answer when they mention "skill," "ability", "the power to sell the self", and other such observations. But it is doubtful that such people as Jim McClarin even take the time to think of their visions in such a manner. They are too busy taking action.

McClarin cleared the way by seeking permission of the Superintendant of Forests of the Six Rivers National Forest where the expedition will begin its search. He also works constantly with the support of Gene Cox, Sheriff of Humboldt County. McClarin has discussed with the Sheriff, the need for the provision that no killing of Bigfoot be intended.

"We're going in with the firm idea in mind that Bigfoot is there, that he is humanoid, that he is perhaps a great natural resource deserving protec-1. tion. And it is our belief that he can best be protected by finding him, learn-,; ing more about him rather than ignoring him. With civilization advancing the way it is, with his wilderness shrinking around him the time is now to go in? and try to preserve Bigfoot," McClarin says, quiet determination marking his speech.

A zoology major, and in his senior year, McClarin has halted his college 1. training to devote full time in the attempt to organize an expedition, and to stir into action whatever community resources become available on behalf of Bigfoot. It is no easy task, for example, to locate suitable volunteers, the essential man-power needed to carry out the proposed mission. For how many men

1-11 th it chall

in the

by John Heffernan

NorthCoast Outdoors Photo

Jim McClarin, former senlor zoology major at Humboldt State College, is

American Museum of Natural History. On the other hand. discoveries of large new animals have sometimes surprised scientists: a large ungulate (hoofed animal) in post-war Vietnam: the okapi in Africa in 1900: a new peccary (swine-like animal) in the Chaco region of South America. believed to be extinct since the Pleistocene epoch. You never know."

Oren has conducted more than 100 interviews with Indians and rubber tappers, whose accounts gen-

erally agree about a human-sized creature with shaggy red hair. backward-turned face, monkey-like feet and a ridge of mane-like hair along its neck and back.
Three forms of sloth are known. The common three-toed sloth and the rare two-toed sloth are tree dwellers. The third, a ground-living sloth. is known only from fossils and legends of Indians living where Brazil. Peru and Bolivia meet.
Collection
1968
Coopied from Jim McClar

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TUMP.
LU.
HUMB CO. COLLECTION
MAC 11, 1959
9.)
Evidence Mounting That Bigfoot'
LIBRARY
CAL STATE HUMBOLDT
Inhabits Wilderness In Northwest
By MARGE DAVENPORT
When and if Roger Patterson encounters another "Big-
I foot," he intends to shoot it
(with a tranquilizing gum and
capture it.
Journal Staff Writer
an
ex-cowboy
from Yakima, Wash., is the man who made the movie film of a strange hair-covered female giant in the Mt. Shasta area of California last fall.
Patterson,
His film has become the basis for a documentary made by the British Broadcasting Co. and subsequent articles in| Life, the Reader's Digest, Argosy and National Wilderness magazines. The BBC film and additional footage of expeditions into Western wilderness will be shown at Portland's

Memorial Coliseum March 13
and 14.
EARLY NEXT week Patter-
son and three companions inl
tend to go into the Cascades
east of Portland on the first of
he is planning this
a series of three "ape-hunting
trips"
year.
week ago and inspected piles
Patterson
Reports of sightings and
footprints in this area from an
Estacada logger, who claims
prompted the Oregon
to have seen the giant crea-
tures on three different occa-
Both
and Rene Dahinden of British
|Columbia, who has spent the
last 10 years hunting the sas-
quatch (Canadian name for
the creatures), are convinced
the logger is telling the truth.
Dahinden visited the area a
of rocks supposedly piled up
by the mystery creatures as
they looked for hibernating ro-
jexpedition.
sions,
dents.
Coregon Journal
H
PLASTER CASTS of giant footprints found in Northwest
and Canadian wilderness are shown by Roger Patterson
who is out to capture one of legendary giants. His movie
film of 'Mrs. Bigfoot," taken last year in California,
and British Broadcasting Co. documentary on creatures
filmed in Northwest will be shown at Coliseum Thurs-
day and Friday.
even though it is from an en-
tirely different species.
Although the question of
that we should be able soon to riosity." Patterson believes
AFTER the Oregon expedi- lure one into a position where that most animals in the for-
tions Patterson and the North- we can capture it," Patterson est respond to a distress call,
west Research Association, declared.
which he heads, plan trips to
the Mt. St. Helens area in
HE SAID footprints and
10

most
more
and
persons,
at minds
tures frequent certain areas, ists remains unsettled in the
expedition intends to use "ani-more scientists are impressed
Washington and the Mt. sightings indicate the crea- whether Bigfoot" really ex-
about mal distress calls" and scents with the growing amount of:
pass through areas
search for "Bigfoot" is draw-specific times of the year. The Patterson says
Bigfoot's habits and habitats to try to arouse "Bigfoot's cu-levidence about the creature.
week,
this
Patterson said he felt the or
Shasta country in California.
We know enough
In Portland
ing to a close.
Credit: Tim Olson & Humbolt Room
'8
rigorous demands of one of our nations largest wilderness areas, serving with little, or as it appears now, no pay, no personal reward other than that of perhaps later on simply saying, "I was there." And it is of more than a little credit to McClarin that he has eight men committed already to such a challenge. At least twice as many men are needed to fulfil the goals the expedition has set for itself.

Among the equipment yet to be found from some other source are such things as another trailerhouse or a prefabricated building to use as a second base camp, 15 "capture guns" and the hypodermic darts for them, 15 sleeping bags suitable for winter weather, 9 walkie-talkies, 15 pairs of rubber pack boots, movie cameras, film; 3 four-wheel drive vehicles, nylon rope, snowshoes, foodstuffs; and countless other items. All such things in addition to the ever-present need for money. McClarin would like to have $20,000,
he says.

This figure is a minimum amount.

When queried as to the possibility that he may not raise the money, supplies, and equipment required for his plan, McClarin says with quiet dignity, "I'll go in alone of course, if I must."

To better understand another man's convictions, the things that motivate him, the stuff out of which his visions are made, we must pause and look at the man himself. There is no other sure way.

Born in Buffalo, New York, McClarin was raised in Orangevale, California, located near Sacramento. While attending the American River Junior College, McClarin began in his own earnest determined way to investigate his famous quarry, Bigfoot. What was at first an excited interest grew into something more by the slow process of interviewing eye-witnesses, corresponding with them by mail, and with others sharing interest in what Bigfoot represents. Several years of patient, intensive study of all available sources have gone into this project. The result is that McClarin, as young as he is, is a respected authority on the subject of Bigfoot.

Due to his fund of knowledge, and because of his acquaintance with Roger

Patterson, the photographer from Yakima, Washington, who filmed Bigfoot last October, McClarin was invited to join the scientists and reporters who viewed a special showing of the 20 seconds of moving color film held in British Columbia. There is no doubt that the film added much impetus to the present expedition. But McClarin and four other college students covered the same. ground earlier in a trial run expedition. During more than 10 days In September, the small party lived off the land in Bigfoot country, dressed in camouflaged clothing, building no fires, and patiently striving to photograph Bigfoot. They returned without Bigfoot on film. But they returned with invaluable knowledge of the terrain, and with more than a mere idea what the rigors of living in that wilderness will demand of them now.

McClarin owns a 1953 Chevrolet that cannot run because it needs repair. Consequently he walks, or on those occasions calling for visits to Willow Creek, where he carved a giant statue of Bigfoot, McClarin hitch-hikes his lonely way. He has done so on more than two dozen cccasions in recent months. He views this as part of the game, the personal inconvenience some- . times necessary to get things done.

In Humboldt County there is always room for conversation about Bigfoot.. Whether a "hoax" or an actual happenstance- this is the general trend most discussions follow. In line with those persons like McClarin, whose thoughts about Bigfoot are in the definite realm of conviction, it is not difficult to see why they feel as they do when reviewing the ever-mounting evidences. Since perhaps before 1886, when a correspondent for the Del Norte Record writing from Happy Camp in Siskyou County wrote to the newspaper recounting a story of the "wild man" who stood over 7 feet tall, and was seen now devoting is full ellorts to organizing an expedition Int
Country" in search of the elusive creature.

HEADQUARTERS
BIGFOOT EXPEDITION
JIM MICIARIN DIRECTOR
[AD] PHONE 822 5625
igfoot
NorthCoast Outdoors Photo '

by settlers in that area, people who were sure that the creature lived and wintered in caves located In Marble Mountain-the facts have taken on more and more credibility.

More than 200 individual sightings of Bigfoot by people unknown to one. another are on record. Footprints, traces of spoor, always a pecullar muky and power continue to fuel the firest of Interest.

bearing traces of his long, brownish colored hair, and of a size to comfort the Beds constructed of large branches ripped from trees, smelling of Bigfoot," huge man-like thing, have been found, according to McClarin.

McClarin's is not an attitude of "beg borrow-or-steal" to gain what be: believes to be the proper amounts of supplies, manpower, money, and equip ment. Ile has something going for him that is fast becoming a rarity in these days of constant and continual compromise. He has faith in his own vision, yes, but he also has faith in people, in those who also belleve, who are helping and who will help. The needed things will come. "I need a supply of plywood, right now," he says calmly. "We've got to re-do the interior of the old 30 foot trallerhouse. We have two-by-fours, and some tools. I'll get us the rest..

This writer, while not necessarily sharing as strong a conviction in Big

foot, is inclined to believe McClarin. For such qualities as intelligence, person
al courage, an attitude of quiet but forceful determination, such stuff in one
young man possessing a gentlemanly manner, all the while owning a vision of
something worthwhile to others; such things will never go out of style. They
will always be believed in by imaginative people everywhere.

[PAGE BREAK]

Credit: Tim Olson & Humbolt Room
HUM, STANDARD
6-23-60
Big Foof Stomps Around
Again Near Bluff Creek
were the prints of human feet
with huge toes. The feet were
narrow in proportion to the length
and whatever it was walked flat-
footed.
L
measured
He said the step
from three and half to four feet.
The tourist season has official- the prints over there. As far as The party camped without pitch
ly arrived in Humboldt county I'm concerned, we definitely ing tents because the night. was
with a report Bluff Creek's wily found footprints on our side made pleasant. Dr. Johnston said they
Bigfoot walked through a camp by a person or something very bedded down on blankets over a
leaving a well-defined set of foot-human. They weren't camou- tarpaulin and slept in the open.
flaged, or fashioned. The toe and The group included Mrs. Johnston
prints.
Confessing they have become heel marks were perfect and he and their children, Michael,
true believers in whatever it is was walking leisurely."
G
David, 8 and Leland, 13.
that leaves the humanoid foot- Amann, with trapper cunning, "I hope our photographs come
prints were a bone and orthoped-was definite on another point. out as clearly as the prints
ic surgeon from San Jose and al "Those tracks weren't there thei
showed,' Dr. Johnston added..
day before," he said. "I talked to "It was a remarkable experience..
trained trapper.
Dr. Charles Johnston of 3112 a government engineer up there Whatever it was, the thing was
South First street, San Jose, with and he saw the prints. He was as peaceful. None of us except.
his wife and three children, ac-impressed as we were."
companied by George Amann, al Dr. Johnston was equally, shows Michael's hand as ha
friend of the family, came out baffled and correspondingly con- kneeled over a print. We wanted
to get the contrast for size."
of the Bluff Creek, Klamath Riv- vinced.
Amann heard anything in the
night. One of the shots we took
er region north of Weitchpec yes- "We pitched camp Monday eve Dr. Johnston offered one pos-
terday with their tale of Tues- ning on the way home." he said. sible shadow of doubt about the
day's event.
"We were down fairly near the discovery, but hasted to add that

Dr. Johnston has been practic- main road. When we first found it was "almost impossible."
ing in San Jose for eight years the tracks, they stepped about 31 "In the evening when we
and Amman has lived there 12. and a half feet. They were from camped." he said. "a big mani
The latter allegedly is known as 16 to 18 inches in length. The approached us in his car. He said!
an expert woodsman and trapper river there is about 75 feet wide he wanted to get a nap be'd!
"I was awakened in the night; and the current is very swift. been driving all night before.
by the sound of moving stones." Amann couldn't make it, but we
"He went on about a block dis
Amann said. "I sat bolt upright: saw other tracks on the far side.
tant and parked. We could seei
and it died away. I figured it was, Later, Michael, my six-year old! him in the car, where be ap
an animal. There was no scent. son. walked across one of the parently fell asleep. He had left
The thing had gone right through tracks. He stepped directly in the when we awakened. At first, I
our camp, as we discovered in center and his print was lost in thought he had decided to bathe
the morning. It was as authentic: it."
in the river in the night. But on
as anything possibly could be, as: The camp lay about half a mile, reflection, that seems to be be-
far as I'm concerned. We got oniy from the Bluff Creek entry into yond reason. He was a big man,
four good footprints. The rest! the Klamath river.
were distorted. They were within
70 feet."
but I scarcely believe anyone
"This thing crossed the stream would have gone into the stream
that Amann tried and walked out that night and I can't believe be
Amann attempted to follow the on the sand bank opposite." Dr. had feet to match the tracks we
trail upstream.
Johnston continued. "We lost him found."
"There is a cave across the at the rocks. Amann is a woods- The doctor and the trapper con-
stream." he said. "I don't care: man and a trapper. He remarked!cluded that the stranger had
what anybody thinks, he couldn't on the way the heel and toe taken his nap and pushed on. The:
have gotten into that cave from marks showed up and the way only other conclusion was that!
the water because it was too the tremendous toes gripped. Bigfoot might have had a yen for
deep. I couldn't get across without. "I am
a bone and orthopedic the car and scared the big mani
ropes, but we could clearly see surgeon. I'd say definitely these: out of the area in high gear.
10
Footprints lead to 'Bigfoot' tale
BIGFOOT FROM PAGE B-1
from heel to toe. It has four toes and
a heel. The stride was, oh, my God,
about six or seven feet. It was real
deep down'
West Pike Run Supervisor Steve
Hajdu and Police Chief Phil Podros-
key took pictures of the footprints,
foot paid a visit late Sunday or early
but they remain skeptical that Big
Monday.
"It would be nice to find out what
caused it," Hajdu said. "The tracks
were there. What caused them, I
don't know." "

As Ellis, who tips the scales at 220, and Tyler, who weighs at least 180. traipsed around the church grounds Monday afternoon, they nouced that neither one made à dent in the crust that had formed on the snow in the sub-freezing temperatures.

"I don't believe the footprints are a hoax," said John Stasko, founder of the Pennsylvania Center for UFO Research "I weigh 215 pounds, and I didn't make an impression" in the snow. Stasko was among the first experts called by Hajdu and Podroskey.

Of course, Stasko's stock in trade is Bigfoot reports, UFO sightings and such things. He organized the center after last year's dissolution of the Pennsylvania Association for the Study of the Unexplained.

Police Chief Podroskey's report said there were eight to 10 foot-prints, each about 31 inches long by 17 inches wide. and that each was

Credit: Sam Sherrys Pittsburgh Post Gazette

Feb. 3. 1994

separated by a six-foot stride.

And there were smaller foot-prints, which Stasko interprets as those of a young or female Bigfoot.

What exactly, is Bigfoot?.

"Scientifically, there's nothing to explain what people see," said Stan Gordon, who headed the Pennsylva-nia Association for the Study of the Unexplained for about 20 years..

"He walks upright, like a human, but has a quick gait and very long arms. He seems to be intelligent. People have seen them eat apples, corn and berries." It is not known what the Washington County Big-foot eats.

"Gordon said it had been more than a year since the last Bigfoot report in Pennsylvania.

11.

Allegheny

County

John Beale/Post-Gazette

Sheila Sosnak photographs the area where John Taylor, left, found the large footprints.

'Bigfoot' has small town following in his footsteps

By Ellen M. Perlmutter
Post-Gazette Staff Wnter

He has been spotted in the Himalayas, in the U.S. South and Northwest, and definitely in supermarket tabloids.

Now, Bigfoot may have migrated to Washington County.

The mystery began when John Tyler and Cornell Ellis spotted 30-inch footprints Monday in the snow behind Mount Zion Church in West Pike Run, an old coal-mining community on the Monongahela River.

The footprints were "so clear that you could see the snow coming up between the toes," a still-shaken Tyler, 64, said yesterday.

What creature could have made such tracks? Out West, they call him Sasquatch; down South, it's Skunkape for his sulphur smell; and in Asia, he's known as Yeti, though the outside world calls him the Abominable Snowman.

“I know, I know, it's hard to believe," Tyler said. "But I measured the feet. I got a three-foot

Footprints
discovered
Pittsburgh
Washington County
Washington
W
West Pike Run Towns!
Post-
measuring stick

"The large feet was like 30

SEE BIGFOOT, PAG

[PAGE BREAK]

Officers Track Creature

WHITEHALL - Police are investigating reports of large, unidentified creature seen last week in the Town of Whitehall.

a
The first sighting of the
creature, which some have
referred to as the notorious
"Bigfoot," was reported last
- Tuesday' by Marty Paddock
of Whitehall and Paul
Gosselin of Low Hampton.
They were starting out on
a camping trip in the Abair,
Road vicinity when Paddock
spotted a huge shape on the
side of the road.
They returned to the area
twice, reportedly seeing the
creature on the third visit as
Credit: Bill Brann
MONDAY,
E3, 1976
it moved through a field, officials and civilians as
toward Paddock's truck.
Paddock said they left and
returned later with a friend
and that all three men saw it
on that trip, after which they
reported the incident to
Whitehall police.
Whitehall Police, New
York State Police and a
Washington County Deputy
Sheriff all responded to the
scene and searched the
area, but were only able to
spot the creature from a
distance.
Although descriptions
vary somewhat, the
creature has been widely
described by both police
12.
creature was an "awful tall
Whitehall Police Sgt.
between seven and eight, Wilfred Gosselin said all he
was able to see of the
feet tall, very hairy, having
pink or red eyes, being
afraid of light and as
weighing between, 300 and
400 pounds
a
It reportedly makes
sound that has been

described as a loud pig squeal or a woman's scream, or a combination. The creature also walks upright, rather than on all fours, which has resulted in the eye-witnesses ruling out the possibility that the mysterious creature was a bear.
[Book review]
shadow" in the field off Abair Road.
He said based on the descriptions given by his son and friends as well as other policemen, "I'm not saying this is a monster or anything else, but there is something out there, and it's no animal that belongs in the northern part of this state!"
The sergeant said foot-prints much wider and three times the length of a man's were found in the area. These footprints did not have claws.
The sergeant reported that the creature has not hurt any humans but said it was possible it had killed a deer found in the meadow there.
Brian Gosselin, the sergeant's son and Paul's older brother, a patrolman on the Whitehall force, said he saw the creature on Wednesday.
He said the creature came within 25 feet of his squad car before a state trooper flashed a light in the creature's eyes. Gosselin said the light caused the creature to cover its eyes and run away screaming.
The Buckeye Big Foot is a must read book. It's about Big Foot sightings and other things about the Big Foot Phenomenon in Ohio. The Author's name is Don Keating the cost of the book is [AD] $9.00 plus $1.50 shipping+handling.
Write to:

Don Keating
c/o E.O. B.I.C.
[AD] P.O. Box 205
[AD] Newcomerstown, OH 43832-0205
A20 The Province
Sunday, January 9, 1994
i
Sasquatch
Credit: Rene Dahinden
(3.)
hunter
hears call in wild
Lonely strain of
a marmot: Critic
By Stuart Hunter
Staff Reporter
Better make tracks, Sasquatch
- a Courtenay wildlife expert's
coming after you!
John Bindernage! will set out
again this spring, trying to prove
the legendary beast is stomping
its big feet around Vancouver
Island.
Bindernagel says he's made
some plaster casts of giant foot-
prints and heard a "whoo-
whoo-whoop" call he believes
is the mysterious apelike crea-
ture's.
The PhD biologist vows to do
his best to track down a live big-
foot.
"Something is making these
tracks and sounds.
"I think it would be interesting
to find out what it is," said Binder-
nagel, 52.
He says he found 40-centimetre
(16-inch) footprints near Strath-
cona Park in 1988 and heard the
beast's call near Comox Lake in
1992.
"The call was not any mammal
sound I know.
"It was very loud and very res-
onant."
At first, he kept his findings to
himself to help preserve a rep-
utation he built through 20 years
of United Nations research
abroad.

But Sasquatch expert Rene
Dahinden said yesterday he's
skeptical about Bindernagel's
reports.
"I wasn't impressed," said
Dahinden.
He examined the casts last
year.
"It's easy enough to fake one
or two tracks, but what you real-
ly need is a clear set at least
six.
"Maybe those calls he heard
were coming from a constipat-
ed marmot.
Retired wildlife biologist
Allan Brooks also has seen the
casts.
"They're excellent
- as far
" he said.
as casts go,
Bindernagel hit back: "Some
"The footprints are very people just won't be convinced
humanlike, but very scaled-up."
said Bindernagel.
until we have a carcass and
bones.
NE
CP photo
Biologist John Bindernagel compares cast with own foot.
12
13

[PAGE BREAK]

14.)
TO MY READERS:
I find this book
fascinating, realistic,
good reading.. = mus:
for BIGFOOT researcher:
...Bill Green
MAR
Credit: To Peter Byrne / Big Foot Research Project
C. 1839. From Fate Magazine. Nov. 1980
A WHISTLING SASQUATCH
By Jesse Glass, Jr.
WHILE searching through the
newspaper morgues of the Car-
roll County Historical Society in
Westminster, Md., I found this article

in the August 10, 1839, issue of the Carroltonian, a now-defunct publication. The original article was credited to the Montrose, Pa., Spectator where it was published under the title "Food for the Marvelous":

"Something like a year ago, there was considerable talk about a strange animal said to have been seen in the southwestern part of Bridgewater. Although the individual who described the animal persisted in declaring that he had seen it and was at first considerably frightened at it, the story was heard and looked upon more as food for the marvelous than as having any foundation in fact. He represented the animal, as we have it through a third person, as having the appearance of a child seven or eight years old although somewhat slimmer and covered entirely with hair. While picking berries he saw it walking toward him erect and whistling like a person. After recovering from his fright he is said to have pursued it, but it ran off with such speed, whistling as it went, that he could not catch it.

"The same or a similar looking animal was seen in Silver Lake township, about two weeks since, by a boy some 16 years old. We had the story from the father of the boy and afterward from the boy himself. The boy was sent to work in the backwoods near the New York state line. He took with him a gun and was told by his father to shoot at anything he might see except persons or cattle. After working awhile he heard some person, his little brother he supposed, coming toward him whistling quite merrily.

"He said it looked like a human being, covered with black hair, about the size of his brother who was six or seven years old. His gun was somewhere a little distance off and he was very much frightened. However, he got his gun and shot at the animal, but trembled so that he could not hold it still. The strange animal, just as his gun went off, stepped behind a tree

and then ran off, whistling as before.
The father said the boy came home very much frightened.
"Making due allowance for frights and consequent exaggeration, an animal of singular appearance has doubtless been seen. What it is or whence it came is of course yet a mystery. From the description, if an outang [sic] were known to be in the country, we might think this to be it. As no such animal is known, we shall leave the reader to conjecture for himself what it is (without vouching for the correctness of the story)."
The Sasquatch. has been known to roar, yell, buzz and scream and now it seems he may also whistle.
SEND PAYMENT TO:
NORTH COUNTRY SOCKS
18 Irving Place
Utica, NY 13501
We and Robert Barthol
William Brann, Bruce Hallenl
THE PRICE OF THE BOOK IS $17.95
PLUS APPROPRIATE STATE SALES TAX
OR
WRITE TO: BILL BRANN
2 MOUNTAIN VIEW DRIVE
HUDSON FALLS, NY 12839
19

[PAGE BREAK]

Local Man Spots Bigfoot in NY State-
F
An Encounter With A Yeti
EW PEOPLE GET TO SEE a bald eagle in the wild. Fewer still, a snow leopard And all the people who have seen a yeti could trade stories around a single bonfire and still feel the heat Fred Ranaudo of Woxibury says he is now among the few who have encountered the yeti, which goes by some other more recognizable names Sasquatch, Bigfoot, the Abominable Snowinan
It happened at 4 am on June in the woods of Lawrenceburg, NY. about a hall hour north of Lake George. Mr Hanaudo. a 34 year-old carpen

ter/cabinetmaker who lives in Applegate Acres. was in the Lake George area earlier this month in work on a couple of houses he owns there He decided to spend a Sunday night sleeping in the wonds on property owned by a friend.
"I lit a fire, my truck was parked right beside nie, and I was sort of laying there in my sleeping bag. I was on sort of a knob, a high part of the terrain. Down below me toward the road was a creek and a beaver pond. I let the fire go out. and I went to sleep" It would not be a restful night.
At about 3:30 am. he was awakened by a howl - a wolf or a coy-dog he speculates At first he wasn't concerned. Such howls are common in the night in the New York wilderness. But when the cries led from the creek to a wooded area about 30 yards away, he took note.
"sat boll upright, and I was looking around There was no moon, but the stars were out. I didn't have my glasses on, but I could see pretty well. I'd been awake for a while, and my eyes were adjusted to the night." While he was looking around for the source of the howling, loud crashing sounds came from a brushy area
across an open field in another direction The wolf, evidently, would not be the only creature he was to encounter that night.
"I was sitting up, and i turned around to look in the field, and I heard this thing coming through the underbrush. It was making loud thuds I could hear its feet hitting the ground. I could hear it coming for quite a distance before I saw it, but finally I saw this white shape coming out of the darkness. It was walking at a pretty good pace, but the thing was that it was breathing real hard. like it had asthma, or it had been running real hard. They were big heavy noises, you know, big noises, very loud. My eyes were popping open I got to be now I didn't measure the distance; I should have -probably 50 to 75 yards away.
"I SAW IT AS a large vertical white shape. About the size of a sheet of

plywood, so I figure it must have been about nine feet tall. Anyway it was coming up, and it didn't see me yet. It was downwind of me, and the fire had gone out All of a sudden, it sees me, and it hops up in the air. It was cruising along, and all of a sudden it stops and jumps It made a big hop, and then it made two little hops after that. It didn't make any other noises other than continued heavy breathing. But when it made its big hop. I hopped loo; I jumped out of my sleeping bag and got into my truck. "You know this thing was big. It was very large, and it was while, and it was furry. was looking at it pretty closely, and even though I couldn't see it that clearly. I definitely had a feeling about what it was. Anyway, I got in the truck. I rolled the window down and stuck my
15.
Credit: Bill Brann
BER, TO
JUNE 22, 1931
15

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16.)
CONT OF ENCOUNTER.
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them late at night: soner things.ever
The Rock Creatures.
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summer months in and around his camp
wet area.from a
F

As, he walked down the road way he saw Ebony, get a snake in her mouth, v
large in size it had been crawling across the road, in a
off on the side ledge..Lyle!thought! to be a =a estake, and YELLED!
Ebony drop the snake, before she go
szake, a one-poison snake
:..before he got to close he saw s
bice.
(D (1
Not Enowning it was
as he yelled at her, to
ing on the side of the dirt road wa
a number of goos.just setting there wasoning Ebony with the staks
mouth! chanchey were waiting to get the snake, and she beat the c ::.
What!yle!saw.was a large ke Gorila secting vich a small one next b
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around her eye,a..and face area..she has
bound arm, s..and body.
They made nolastempt in any way, to harm Lyle'er his dog, this day..In facol
Fred Ranaudo shows the raised outline of a 15-inch foot-
print on a plaster cast made at the site in New York State
where he says he encountered a yeti, more commonly
known as Bigfoot.
-Bee Photo, Clark
was like they wanted us to just go away..Ha!..for we seem to be bothering
them..
all.
Thank you, all..for letting me share this wonderful!day time encounter, wich
To me it shows that man, and his pets, or animals, can live in harmony wi
Sasquatch/Bigfoot beings..If?he doesn't try to harm one
Peace, and Light!so you all.
Lyle Vann, Dir, A.B.
Credit: Bill Brann
16
Lyle Vann, Di
Editors Note:
Under no

A.B.C,,
Dear Fellow Re
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circumstances may anyone copy this information, given
to me under special terms, without the writ
en consent of Lyle Vann

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Veteran 'Big Foot' exp-
ON THE
TRAIL OF
BIGFOOT
Anzona neliever
points to evidence
creature's elusive trail
ENTRAL
Arizona researcher insists
that 'Bigfoot' legend is real
SADOR
11/23